

# Preliminary description of a new family and three new genera of Mallophaga.

By

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## Trichophilopteridæ n. fam.

Among a very large, undetermined material of Mallophaga, which I have to my disposal there is also a curious form from a *Propithecus* sp., which belongs to STOBBE's new genus *Trichophilopterus*, and which proves to be a close relative, though distinct, to *Tr. babakatophilus* STOBBE. The genus differs in so many important characters from other genera, that it seems me well justified to place it into a distinct family.

Mallophaga of *Trichodectes*-like appearance, living on *Prosimiæ* with five-jointed antennæ and two-clawed tarsi. Head strongly chitinized at the sides and armed with strong chitinous hooks; underside of head with a median furrow and with the jaws shaped and placed in a manner very much reminding of the conditions in the family *Trichodectidæ* BURM. — The first known Mallophaga of the suborder *Ischnocera* with two claws infesting mammals.

*Typus: Genus Trichophilopterus* STOBBE.

Species: 1) *Trichophilopterus babakatophilus* STOBBE.

2) *Trichophilopterus stobbei* n. sp. — from *Propithecus* sp. — (to be described at a later occasion).

**Family Boopiidae MjÖB.**

During my expeditions to Australia, I brought together a collection of Mallophaga, which owing to lack of time not have been worked up yet. Among those are also some members of the above mentioned family, which apparently represent new genera and species. They will be more completely described by the author in »Results of Dr. E. Mjöberg's Swedish Scientific Expeditions to Australia 1910—1913».

**Dendrolagia n. g.**

*Heterodoxus*-like forms with the temporal lobes of head well set off as in the genus *Boopia* PIAG, with two very strong, dagger-like spines beneath head, rising immediately behind the palpi, prothorax broader and not so long as in *Boopia*, winged and more rounded at the sides; metathorax slightly tapering on the sides to the front margin, but not produced at the posterior angles; pro- and mesothorax with two fairly short, strong chitinous spines between the coxae. Last dorsal segment in ♀ ending in two very sharply pointed processes which are more strongly chitinized at the sides and finely crenulated at the inner margin.

**Dendrolagia pygidialis n. sp.**

Body smaller, more slender and more lightly coloured than in *Heterodoxus longitarsus* PIAG: dorsal occipital margin with two chitinous spines and with strong chitinous hairs; mesothorax emarginate at the front margin; dorsal segments of abdomen with a row of 8 hairs' and darker chitinous crossband. Length ♂ 2,38 mm. ♀ 2,49 mm. — Found in large number on *Dendrolagus Lumholtsi* COLL. from Malanda and Cedar creek, N. Queensland.

I have named this genus after the peculiar marsupial genus on which it is to be found. It is very probable that more species of this genus will be found on the New Guinean *Dendrolagus*-species.

**Macropophila n. g.**

Of *Heterodoxus*-like appearance; head completely rounded at the sides, with the chitinous cleft on the sides of the forehead in front of the eyes much deeper, with two dagger-like chitinous spines beneath the head rising from the base of palpi but much smaller than in *Heterodoxus*; mesothorax very much reduced in size, appearing from above as a little chitinous plate connecting pro- and metathorax, with four strong chitinous spines between the coxæ, metathorax triangular in shape, sides strongly tapering to the front margin, posterior angles producted to an obtuse process, carrying a very long chitinous hair; abdomen with a regular transversal row of 30—40 fine, flattened chitinous setæ and six longitudinal rows of much longer hairs; last segment in ♀ ending in two forceps-like sharply pointed movable processes (the segment question will be dealt with at a later occasion), the lateral sclerites of especially the preceding segment very strongly developed, darkbrown, well set off and protruding backwards in both sexes.

**Macropophila forcipata n. sp.**

Light yellow, with hairs, spines and transversal bands of abdomen brown, apical ventral segment in ♂ rounded with six very long stiff hairs, the next-last ventral segment in ♀ deeply excised in the middle of the hind margin and armed with eight exceedingly long, stiff chitinous hairs, four on each side. Length ♂ 2,30 mm, ♀ 2,45 mm. — Lives on *Macropus Coxeni* GRAY.

**Phacogalia n. g.**

Typus: *Heterodoxus brevispinosus* HARRIS. & JOHNST.

HARRISON and JOHNSTON have described this form (»Mallophaga from marsupials I». — Parasitology Vol. VIII N:o 3, 1916) on a single female found on *Phascologale flavipes*. My material is very large, comprizing a large number of specimens of both sexes, enabling me to analyse

the species more completely. It represents undoubtedly (as already foreshadowed by HARRISON and JOHNSTON) a new, distinct genus. The body is of exceedingly small size and the head shows in front a well set off little shield (clypeus?); the spines of underside of head are directed straight down, rising not from the base of palpi but from a point much further back; temporal lobes well marked as in *Boopia*; sexual dimorphism in chaetotaxy to be described at a later occasion. — Living on *Phascologale*.

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